

no way connected with the activity of protoplasm. The well-known power of dead roots to take quantities of water would furnish the necessary supply of this liquid. That ice crystals can be formed elsewhere and almost anywhere in or on living woody plants has often been demonstrated, but such phenomena ensue under conditions differing widely from those offered by the soil or dead herbaceous plants. D. T. MACDOUGAL, *University of Minnesota*.

ANOTHER STATION FOR THOREA RAMOSISSIMA.

ON October 1, 1898, Mr. A. A. Hunter, collector for the botanical laboratory of the University of Nebraska, was fortunate enough to find good specimens of the curious and apparently rare alga *Thorea ramosissima* Bory, in Rock creek, a small stream near Lincoln, Nebraska. The plants were floating a little beneath the surface, along with other algæ, in swift-running water. Enough material was obtained for a thorough study of the structure of the free-floating part of the plant, and these have since been kept alive and growing in aquaria in the University plant houses. No specimens of the basal disk⁸ have yet been secured, but as the station is not difficult of access it is hoped that these may be obtained next season, and the sexual organs studied. A preliminary paper is now in preparation by Mr. Hunter and G. G. Hedgcock, in which what is known of its structure and distribution will be discussed.—CHARLES E. BESSEY, *The University of Nebraska*.

⁸ *Haftscheibe* or *Fuss* of Schmidle. *Hedwigia* 35: 3. 1896.